



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the theory of commerce, mentioned above, are touched upon, except certain aspects of the operation of supply and demand.

The subject-matter of the book does not appear to constitute even one of the natural subdivisions of the general subject of commerce, with an inherent unity entitling it to be set off for separate consideration. Between some of the subjects in the first and second parts an intimate relation does exist which the author has commendably developed—for example the dependence of an understanding of the rate of the interchange of goods, of the effects of tariffs, particularly protective tariffs, and of bounties, upon an understanding of the laws of money and to a less extent of foreign exchange. Even this intimate relationship, however, does not constitute the subjects a single topic. Between the last chapter of the second part, the entire third part, and the remainder of the book, there is no peculiarly intimate relationship. What unusually close relationship exists between the subject of railroad rates on the one hand and of foreign exchange or the laws of money on the other hand, or between ship subsidies or harbor improvements and bank credits, which constitute them parts of a single subdivision of the general subject of commerce?

The book is commendable for its clearness and conciseness of style. Individually and internally considered, the treatment of the specific topics is good. There is some lack of balance in the weight accorded the topics; for example, the hundred pages devoted to a detailed discussion of foreign exchange in contrast with twenty-five each to the laws of money and bank credits.

All in all the separate fragments of the book have many commendable features, but the book as a whole is hardly more than a collection of fragments—it has no central dominating topic. Most emphatically it is not a statement of “a theory of commerce.”

SUMNER H. SLICHTER

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

A History of Manufactures in the United States, 1607-1860. By VICTOR S. CLARK. Washington: Carnegie Institute, 1916. 8vo, pp. xii+675, 14 plates and charts. Unbound, \$6.00; cloth, \$6.50.

A large mass of detailed facts has been diligently assembled from many more or less obscure sources for this book. The subject is treated broadly with consideration of numerous factors, such as natural resources,

commerce, and currency, which have affected the growth of manufactures in the United States. The chief contribution of the work, nevertheless, is in details rather than in principles.

Some conclusions, those regarding the effects of the British colonial policy for example, have been stated more convincingly by others. There is a lengthy, commonplace discussion of the tariff, which makes no notable contribution and does not recognize so relevant a point as the evolution of the "full dinner pail" argument for protection.

Numerous conclusions of broad significance are imperfectly stated. On p. 8 it is said: "Throughout this period [colonial] we shall find two dominant influences controlling the development of manufactures in America: natural resources and markets." On p. 158 the influence of labor conditions is mentioned "as the most marked symptom of the complex of economic conditions that discouraged manufactures in America"; labor conditions surely deserve as much prominence as any other factor. This is but one instance of piece-meal presentation of co-ordinate elements. The significance of the uniformity of demand, resulting from the dominance of frontier conditions, is referred to casually in several places, but its full bearing is nowhere summarized. In the section on "Profits and Interest" (pp. 147-51), mercantile gross profits, manufacturers' profits, and interest are mingled in a confusing way.

Not all of the generalizations are substantiated. For example: "Manufacturing came to be associated in the eyes of the colonists with poverty" (p. 155); and, "The artisan who manufactured goods for sale occupied a higher industrial status than the mechanic who made goods to order" (p. 163). These are far more important statements, if true, than numerous others which are elaborated upon at length.

The allotment of space and the distribution of emphasis are open to serious criticism. Over one-fourth of the volume is taken up with the discussion of foreign influences and domestic legislation, whereas the influence of canals and steamboats upon manufactures is summarized in four and one-half pages. Whiskey distilling is given more space than flour milling. For the period 1790-1860 over three times as much space is devoted to geographical distribution and volume of manufactures as to organization.

The history of the development of industrial organization is inadequate. The handicraft system, under which the workers produced for sale, and the putting-out system, under which they worked on materials furnished them by a merchant or manufacturer, are clearly distinguished only at a late point in the book (p. 440), and the reasons for the devel-

opment of the putting-out system are not plainly shown. The section on the factory system (pp. 448-55) is incomplete; it does not give a clear-cut summary of the economies of the factory or of the forces which brought about its development. These economies and forces are mentioned elsewhere at scattered points, to be sure, but it is necessary for the reader to pick them out and piece them together. Since the book was apparently written to trace the volume of growth rather than to analyze the causes for the development of new forms of industrial organization, one ends a critical reading of the volume with a feeling of uncertainty as to how much valuable evidence on the latter subject may have been overlooked.

MELVIN T. COPELAND

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

The Chartist Movement in Its Social and Economic Aspects. By FRANK F. ROSENBLATT. (Columbia University Studies, LXXIII, No. 1.) New York: Longmans, Green, & Co., 1916. 8vo, pp. 248. \$2.00.

The Decline of the Chartist Movement. By PRESTON WILLIAM SLOSSON. (Columbia University Studies, LXXIII, No. 2.) New York: Longmans, Green, & Co., 1916. 8vo, pp. 216. \$2.00.

Chartism and the Churches. By HAROLD U. FAULKNER. (Columbia University Studies, LXXIII, No. 3.) New York: Longmans, Green, & Co., 1916. 8vo, pp. 152. \$1.25.

These three volumes will greatly interest students of later movements. The first volume, which is introductory, summarizes the English radical movements previous to Chartism from the beginning of the last quarter of the eighteenth century, describes in detail the economic and political situation in England at the time of the origin of Chartism, sketches the careers, personalities, and beliefs of the leaders of the movement, traces its emergence from the existing political and economic conditions and its development until the end of the Newport riot in November, 1839. The war has delayed the completion of this study for the subsequent period.

Mr. Slosson's volume falls into two parts: the first, a narrative beginning with the second period of great activity in 1842 and covering the third period of great activity in 1848 and the final decline; the second, an analysis of the causes of the movement's decline and of its influence upon the ruling and the working classes.

Mr. Faulkner's volume is devoted largely to the attitude of Chartism toward Christianity and the churches and of the churches toward Chartism.

The Chartist movement illustrates strikingly labor's tendency to adopt political methods in times of depression and economic methods in times of